

## Comparison of Secure Pork Supply, Regionalization, and Compartmentalization Schemes for the Purposes of Foreign Animal Disease Control

Secure Pork Supply (SPS):<sup>1</sup>

- Voluntary program
- Provides a workable business continuity plan for hog or pork production sites that are under movement restrictions but *not infected* with a foreign animal disease
- Offers movement guidance for producers and officials managing the outbreak
- Provides biosecurity and surveillance tools for producers
- Production site must have a Premises Identification Number (PIN)
- Premises must have an SPS Plan that includes:
  - PIN number
  - Implementation of enhanced biosecurity
  - Designated individuals on production sites who will conduct surveillance and sample collection
  - Maintenance of movement records of animals, feed, supplies, equipment, personnel, and visitors
- State animal health officials will decide whether animals can move based on whether or not the premises of origin and the destination sites have and are implementing Secure Pork Supply plans.
- Secure Pork Supply is NOT regionalization or compartmentalization, but can be used to facilitate movement in either of those schemes.

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<sup>1</sup> Secure Pork Supply: SPS Plan for Continuity of Business. <http://www.securepork.org/>. Accessed June 7, 2019.

Regionalization (zoning):

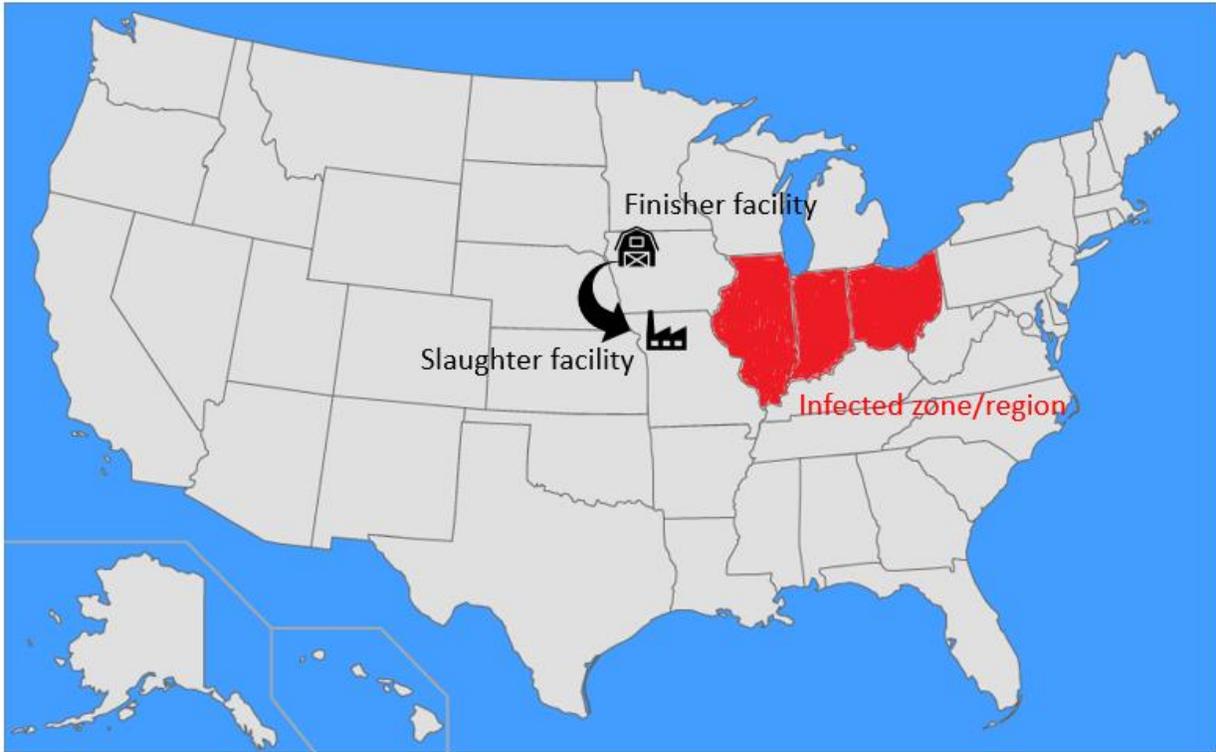
- A region is a geographical land area identifiable by geological, political, or surveyed land boundaries that contains an animal subpopulation with a distinct animal health status.<sup>2</sup>
- The United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Services (APHIS) regulations<sup>3</sup> state that the agency should base risk assessments on other countries' requests for recognition of a region based upon the following information:
  - Veterinary control and oversight
  - Disease history and vaccination
  - Livestock demographics and traceability
  - Epidemiological separation from potential sources of infection
  - Diagnostic laboratory capabilities
  - Surveillance practices
  - Emergency preparedness and response
  - The results of a risk assessment performed by APHIS and published in the *Federal Register* for public comment
- Other countries will likely use similar information when accepting a request for recognition of regionalization from the U.S.
- In the event of an outbreak where regions or zones have been established, state animal health officials and APHIS will likely use the implementation of an SPS plan to facilitate animal movement in unaffected regions or zones.

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<sup>2</sup> United States Department of Agriculture Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service: Regionalization. [https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/export/international-standard-setting-activities-oie/ct\\_reg\\_request](https://www.aphis.usda.gov/aphis/ourfocus/animalhealth/export/international-standard-setting-activities-oie/ct_reg_request). Accessed June 7, 2019.

<sup>3</sup> 9 CFR 92.2(b)

Regionalization Schematic: If an outbreak has occurred, but both the premises of origin and the destination are outside the established region/zone, a request for movement can be submitted to the state animal health officials in both states. The state animal health officials can grant a movement permit based upon the SPS plans of both facilities.



## Compartmentalization:

- The World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) defines a compartment as an animal subpopulation contained in one or more establishments, separated from other susceptible populations by a common biosecurity management system, and with a specific animal health status with respect to one or more infections or infestations for which the necessary surveillance, biosecurity, and control measures have been applied for the purposes of international trade or disease prevention and control in a country or zone.<sup>4</sup>
- Compartmentalization would likely come into effect if the U.S. experienced a large FAD outbreak.
- APHIS recently proposed regulations<sup>5</sup> based upon their current regionalization regulations. If finalized the compartmentalization regulations would be based upon the following information:
  - Veterinary control and oversight
  - Disease history and vaccination
  - Livestock demographics and traceability
  - Epidemiological separation from potential sources of infection
  - Diagnostic laboratory capabilities
  - Surveillance practices
  - Emergency preparedness and response
  - The results of a risk assessment performed by APHIS and published in the *Federal Register* for public comment
- Other countries will likely use similar information when accepting a request for recognition of regionalization from the U.S.
- The Veterinary Authority (state animal health officials and APHIS in the U.S.) would accept a compartmentalization scheme if guarantees are made (likely via Veterinary Authority or third-party audits) that the components of the compartment apply sufficient measures to keep disease out of the compartment.

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<sup>4</sup> World Organization for Animal Health (OIE) Terrestrial Animal Health Code Chapter 4.3, Zoning and Compartmentalization. [http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&I=0&htmfile=chapitre\\_zoning\\_compartment.htm](http://www.oie.int/index.php?id=169&I=0&htmfile=chapitre_zoning_compartment.htm). Accessed June 7, 2019.

<sup>5</sup> 84 FR 12955.

Compartmentalization Schematic: If an outbreak has occurred, but both the premises of origin and the destination are part of the same compartment, a request for movement can be submitted to the state animal health officials in both states. The state animal health officials would grant movement permits based on the compartmentalization scheme, which can include the use of SPS plans.

